

4
LEEK URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1968



PREPARED BY

H. E. WILSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for the District

and

J. ROWBOTHAM, F.A.P.H.I., Assoc. M.C.T., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Leek Urban District Council.

*With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer of Health.*

TOWN HALL,
LEEK.

Members of the Health Committee 1968

Councillor JOHN SALES, J.P., Chairman

Councillor Mrs. D. Blake

Councillor A. Bode

*Councillor W. E. Grundy

*Councillor H. Hood

Councillor K. V. Rushton

Councillor S. J. Smith

Councillor W. R. Wilson

Councillor F. H. Jackson, Chairman of the Council
Councillor S. F. Gibson, Vice-Chairman of the Council

*Leek Area Health Committee Representatives



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
LEEK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my eighth Annual Report. The Annual Report for 1968 has been prepared in accordance with Circular 1/69 of the Ministry of Health.

POPULATION: The Registrar General's figure for the estimated mid-year home population is 19,210 compared with 19,100 in 1967, an increase of 110.

BIRTH RATE: There has been an increase in the number of live births compared with the previous year. In 1968, 305 births occurred whilst in 1967 there was a total of 280. Further details will be found on page 4.

Adjusted birthrate is 17.47 (comparability factor 1.10) compared with a national birthrate of 16.9. The proportion of illegitimate live births was 6.23% there being 19. The national figure for 1968 is 8.4%

STILL BIRTHS: The number of still births per 1,000 of total births during the year was 6.5 against a national average for England and Wales of 14.3.

INFANT MORTALITY: In 1968 a total of 6 deaths occurred under one year of age. Further details will be found on page 6.

DEATHS: There were 295 deaths in 1968 compared with 287 in the previous year. The following causes of death are of interest:

Disease of the heart and circulatory system (neglecting hypertension with heart disease)	141	47.8%
Malignant Disease	56	18.6%
Respiratory Disease	32	10.9%

Further details will be found on page 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES: The introduction with effect from 1st October, 1968 of The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 brought about certain changes with regard to notification and other aspects of infectious disease. For example acute primary pneumonia; acute influenzal pneumonia; and puerperal pyrexia are no longer to be notified, while tetanus, yellow fever and leptospirosis require for the first time to be notified.

The most important in terms of numbers in 1968 was the outbreak of measles in the district 133 cases having been notified during the year.

There were however, two serious incidents. The first concerned an eleven years old girl normally resident in Leek who became ill on July 21st having returned from a holiday abroad. She was later admitted to hospital and found to be suffering from typhoid fever. The infection was almost certainly contracted while she was abroad. Other members of the party were found to be free from infection. This case illustrates the ever present danger of serious infectious diseases which can be brought back to this country as a result of the speed of modern travel, while holidays abroad are becoming more popular.

The second incident was an outbreak of food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 11. On Monday the 16th September two cases of food poisoning due to *Salmonella typhimurium* in two separate families were notified. The only feature discovered which was common to both was the milk supply. This was raw milk produced and retailed by a farmer in Leek. A visit to the farm revealed that the farmer and other members of his family had been ill. Laboratory tests were undertaken on this family and while results for these were awaited a visit was made to the local school to determine whether any children were absent. The homes of these children were visited and some were found to have symptoms of food poisoning. Those with such symptoms all had milk from the same farm. A telephone message from the Public Health Laboratory on Wednesday evening 18th September confirmed that the farmer was infected with *Salmonella typhimurium*. There were now reasonable grounds for suspecting the milk to be the vehicle of infection and the farmer was requested to send this milk for heat treatment. The following day swabs from the 40 cows in the herd were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, two of which proved positive for *Salmonella typhimurium*. During the outbreak 250 persons were at risk, 15 confirmed cases were discovered by the Health Department in addition to 3 cases notified by a local general medical practitioner.

Apart from the three cases notified in connection with the milk outbreak 9 other cases of food poisoning were notified. Only 3 of these were confirmed, all unconnected isolated cases. Food poisoning can be a very serious illness but the risk of infection can be reduced by the maintenance of high standards of hygiene by all who handle food whether in commercial establishments or in the home. Regular inspection of food premises is made and advice given to the staff by officials of this Department.

Two cases of dysentery were notified but not confirmed by laboratory tests.

Further details of notifiable diseases will be found on page

BRUCELLOSIS: This is an illness which affects the general population mainly from drinking raw milk from infected cows. The disease is not notifiable so that it is difficult to estimate the amount of ill health which it causes. Complete avoidance of the disease can be achieved by drinking pasteurised, sterilised or ultra heat treated milk, since heat treatment renders the milk safe.

The County Council regularly takes samples which are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory to test for this infection. The milk samples are also subjected to other tests and all results are available to this Department. In connection with brucellosis 76 samples of milk were taken by the County Council and in no case were organisms isolated. No samples were taken by this Department.

WATER SUPPLY: In December 1966 a firm of Consultant Engineers was requested to determine the cause of defects in the recently constructed Mount Reservoir and to make recommendations for the most economical way of overcoming such defects. Their report was available in February 1968 and after careful consideration of it, the Leek Urban District Council applied to the Ministry for loan sanction in order to effect minimum necessary repair. Loan sanction was refused and the suggestion made that Leek negotiate with the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board with the object of supplementing the water supply from this source. At 31st December, 1968 negotiations were still in progress.

Although the new reservoir has the advantage of being covered, the full capacity of 3.6 million gallons, compared with the 2 millions gallons of the old reservoir, cannot as yet be utilised.

Further details concerning chemical analysis and bacteriological tests of the water supply will be found on page 10.

SEWERAGE: The sewage works had to deal with an average of 2,500,000 gallons a day in 1968 compared with 2,150,000 gallons in 1967. There has been a steady ever increasing rise in the volume of sewage treated and yet the population of Leek has remained virtually stationary indicating that the increase is due to industrial effluent. The sewage works at Leekbrook was designed to treat a daily average dry weather flow of 1,025,000 gallons yet in spite of having to treat more than twice this amount no unsatisfactory report has been received on the effluent. This is a great tribute to Mr. Newman the sewage works manager and his staff. It is hoped that the approved extension to the sewage works will not be long delayed.

A relatively small proportion of the district contains approximately 112 houses erected on scattered sites and this area is to be sewered in the near future. The existing drainage installations consist of individual septic tanks with or without filter beds and a small installation serving some twenty houses. In addition there is a cesspool which receives the effluent from a further twenty houses and requires emptying periodically. All the properties will, in the near future, be connected by main sewers to the Leekbrook disposal plant.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department and the co-operation of the other Departments of the Council during the year.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee I appreciate your continued interest and support during the year.

H. E. WILSON
(Medical Officer of Health)

SECTION A

GENERAL STATISTICS

	1967	1968
Area in Acres	4,306	4,306
Registrar General's mid-year estimate of home population (all ages)	19,100	19,210
Number of inhabited houses in the Rate Book at end of year	7,015	7,086
Number of persons per house	2.7	2.7
Number of persons per acre	4.4	4.4
Rateable Value at 31st March	£705,923	£727,437
Sum represented by 1d. rate for financial year ended 31st March	£2,886	£2,946

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live births	146	159	305
(Illegitimate births)	9	10	19
Live births, rate per 1,000 population			15.9
Adjusted birthrate (comparability factor 1.10)			17.5
Birthrate (England and Wales)			16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			6.2%
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births (England and Wales)			8.4%

NOTE ON ADJUSTED BIRTHRATE

Local birthrates are usually expressed in terms of population. These populations are estimated by the Registrar General and comprise persons of all ages, including many who quite obviously have no influence on the reproductive process. These latter do, however, affect the birthrate in that a preponderance of them in the population of an area tends to lower and a small proportion of them to raise, the true rate. Considerable variation in the size of this proportion exists in different areas, and it is therefore apparent that the elimination or standardisation of such a factor enables a truer comparison between areas.

A result of these lines is obtained through the issue by the Registrar General of a comparability factor for each area for use with birthrates. The adjusted birthrate resulting from the multiplication of the crude birth rate of an area by its comparability factor may be regarded as being comparable with the adjusted rate of any other area or with the crude rate for England and Wales.

	Male	Female	Total
Still births	0	2	2
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Still birthrate for 1,000 live and still births			6.5
Still birthrate (England and Wales)			14.3
Total live and still births	146	161	307
(Illegitimate)	9	10	19

INFANT DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
Deaths under 1 year of age	3	3	6
(Illegitimate)	0	0	0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			19.67
(Legitimate)			20.98
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (Illegitimate)			0
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)			18
Neonatal mortality (deaths under 4 weeks of age (Legitimate and Illegitimate)	3	3	6
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first 4 weeks)			19.67
Neonatal mortality rate (England and Wales)			12.3
Early neonatal mortality rate (first week) per 1,000 live births			13.11
(Deaths under 1 week were 4)			
Perinatal mortality rate (still births plus deaths during the first week) per 1,000 total live and still births			19.54
Perinatal mortality rate (England and Wales)			24.7
Maternal deaths (including abortion)			0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births			0
Maternal mortality rate (England and Wales)			0.24

DEATHS — ALL AGES

Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	155	140	295
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 0.81)			12.44

NOTE: This comparability factor is obtained and used on a similar principal to that for comparability for births.

Death rate (England and Wales) ... 11.9

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1968

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	0	15
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	1	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	15	15	30
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	0	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	0	1
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	0	1
Anaemias	1	0	1
Other diseases of Blood etc.	0	1	1
Other diseases of Nervous system, etc.	5	3	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	8	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	38	20	58
Other forms of Heart Disease	8	15	23

Cerebrovascular Disease	20	25	45
Other disease of Circulatory system ...	4	4	8
Influenza	1	0	1
Pneumonia	7	11	18
Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	6	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory system ...	1	0	1
Peptic Ulcer	3	1	4
Other diseases of Digestive system ...	1	2	3
Other diseases, Genito-urinary system ...	2	3	5
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue ...	0	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system ...	1	2	3
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	2	1	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	1	1	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions ...	2	2	4
Motor vehicle accidents	3	0	3
All other accidents	3	6	9
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	0	3
All other external causes	1	0	1
	155	140	295

NOTE ON CAUSES OF DEATH:

MALIGNANT DISEASE (Cancer): This caused 56 deaths i.e. 18.6% of all deaths, (in 1967 it was 20.2%).

Cancer of the lung killed 15 men and no women in 1968 i.e. 27% of all cancer deaths (in 1967 it was 19% of all cancer deaths).

Those deaths due to cancer of the lung were in males between 35 and 44 years (1), 45 and 54 years (2), 55 and 64 years (3), and above 64 years (9). There were no female deaths.

HEART DISEASE: 85 deaths were due to this i.e. 28.8% of all deaths (in 1967 it was 27.9%).

BRONCHITIS: This common complaint had 13 deaths as a result in 1968, 4.4% of all deaths compared with 6.3% in 1967.

SUICIDES AND SELF INFLICTED INJURIES: 3 males. Between 15 to 24 years (1), 25 to 34 years (1) and 55 to 64 years (1). In 1967 one female.

ACCIDENTS: Motor vehicle 3 males. Between 15 to 24 years (2) and over 74 years (1).

Other Accidents 9 — 3 males over 64 years. 6 females — 55 to 64 years (1) over 64 years (5).

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1968

Deaths under 1 year of age — 6.

3 males under 1 year — under 4 weeks (3); under 1 week (2).

3 females — under 1 year of age (3); under 4 weeks (3); under 1 week (2).

There were no illegitimate deaths under 1 year.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES:

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Herbert Edward Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.O., F.B.O.A., Medical Officer of Health.
2. James Rowbotham, F.A.P.H.I., Assoc., M.C.T., M.R.S.H., Chief Public Health Inspector.
3. Edgar Norris Whitehead, M.M., M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
4. Roy Phillip Tabbinor, M.A.P.H.I., Public Health Inspector.
5. Dennis Pointon, Housing Assistant - Resigned 5th January, 1968.
6. John Brian Vernon, appointed 8th April, 1968, Housing Assistant.

The Urban District Council is the sanitary authority responsible for the environmental services.

The local authority has no major responsibilities under the National Health Service Act, 1946. The sanitary administration of the district has not been altered by it. The County Council is Local Health and Local Education Authority. It is responsible for the following services:

Maternity and Child Welfare, Domiciliary Midwifery, Vaccination and Immunisation, an Ambulance Service, a Health Visiting Service, the administration of the Mental Health Services, "care and after care" and the provision of Home Nursing and "home helps". Section 21 of the Act imposes on the County Council the duty of providing Health Centres.

The following are the principal services provided by the County Council and utilised by the inhabitants of the Urban District.

1 AMBULANCE SERVICES (Section 27)

There are 4 ambulances and 4 sitting cars and a staff of 25 consisting of 1 officer in charge and 24 drivers.

Radio reception is fitted to sitting cars and the ambulances.

2. MATERNITY, HOME NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES (Section 23, 25 and 29)

There are two County Council midwives — full time. Leek also has four district nurses and one male who divides his time between Biddulph and Leek. The Leek Area Health Committee, under Section 29, is responsible for the appointment of domestic helps. Their function is to give assistance in the house during the incapacity of a wife or mother, and they do not undertake any duties of a nursing character.

Working in the Leek Urban District are approximately 32 domestic helps and the number of hours worked each week is approximately 750.

The County Council is responsible for other special health services — Maternity and Child Welfare and the School Health Service. There are four Health Visitors available for Ante-Natal work and for the supervision of nursing mothers and children. Under the direction of the Chest Physician all have duties of visiting the tuberculosis.

There are two County Clinics and facilities provided include Infant Welfare, Speech Therapy, Chiropody, Cervical Cytology and Ante-Natal Clinics. Visits are also made by an Aural Surgeon and an Ophthalmologist to one of these Clinics.

LABORATORY FACILITIES (Section 26)

Leek is served by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Stafford. This is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. It is a component of a free national laboratory service for England and Wales. The work of the Laboratory is designed to assist the Medical Officer of Health and the general practitioners, in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. Its activities include the examination of throat and nose swabs, sputum, blood and excreta of human origin as aids to diagnosis of suspected or actual infectious diseases. Its sanitary work includes mainly the bacteriological examinations of drinking water, the testing of sampled milk for cleanliness and for the presence of the tubercle bacillus and other pathogenic organisms, and the bacteriological testing of food samples, ice cream, synthetic cream, and shellfish as distributed to the user or consumer. Its staff is available to participate in the investigation of outbreaks of infectious disease in the area which it serves, with the general aim of preventing or controlling disease.

MILK: The laboratory continues to report on the results of general bacteriological tests and biological tests for tubercle bacilli and Brucellosis in samples of milk submitted to it by the County Council Milk Sampling Officer of milk sold in the Leek Urban District.

146 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the METHYLENE BLUE test, a test for ordinary bacteriological cleanliness, 1 sample failed to pass the test

Of the 150 samples of pasteurised milk examined by the PHOSPHATASE TEST — to ascertain the effectiveness of the process — none failed the test.

No samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the TURBIDITY TEST but 5 samples of Ultra Heat Treated Milk were found satisfactory.

BIOLOGICAL TESTS: Tests for the presence of tubercle bacilli and Brucellosis are carried out on samples submitted. All tests for tubercle bacilli were negative.

Farmers in the Leek Urban District retail varying amounts of their total milk production, sending the remainder for heat treatment. 68 routine bulk milk samples by the County Council showed 17 to be doubtful but all culture and biological tests proved negative.

MORTUARY: The Council's mortuary is situated in Condlyffe Road. Essential equipment is provided by the local authority and a mortuary attendant is available when required.

The mortuary was used for 18 persons during 1968. No post mortems were performed.

WATER SUPPLY

The Town's Water Supply is obtained from two sources; a series of springs at Upperhulme, and a borehole at Pool End.

The supply from Upperhulme flows by gravity to the point at which it joins the distribution system; part is fed directly into the mains and the remainder passing direct to the Mount Reservoir.

The supply from Pool End is derived from a borehole, and is pumped directly to the Mount Reservoir. Part is then pumped to the Kniveden Reservoir to supply those parts of the town which are too high to be supplied from the Mount Reservoir.

From Upperhulme a supply is afforded to the Blackshaw Moor Camp and to other properties in the vicinity of Blackshaw Moor and Upperhulme.

Water is supplied from Pool End to a number of properties in the Leek Rural District Council area. Water from Pool End also passes via a water tower in the Rural District to properties at the top of Ladderedge in the Leek Urban District.

Four dwellings in the district have independent water supplies. Two dwellings are without piped supplies of water, both in isolated situations.

There are no common stand-pipes for domestic supplies.

RESERVOIRS: There are now no open reservoirs in the district. This has eliminated the problem of contamination of the water by insect larvae and by algae, both sources of considerable trouble to the water department in times past.

The covering has also very much reduced the likelihood of casual contamination by birds or animals.

The defects in the Mount Reservoir have not yet been made good. The course of action suggested to render the reservoir capable of use to its proper capacity must involve the Council in heavy expenditure. An alternative suggestion has been made that the Council should negotiate with the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board to secure a supply of water from that Authority.

WATER TREATMENT

FILTRATION: The water from neither Pool End nor Upperhulme is subjected to filtration. The water is clear and free from sediment.

CHLORINATION: Chlorination is necessary for the water from both sources of supply. Untreated water from either source displays bacterial contamination.

Chlorine is introduced into the system in the form of hypochlorite solution. It is administered by drip feed at the Upperhulme dosing chamber, and by injection under pressure at the Pool End Pumping Station.

FLUORIDATION: The advisability of adding a controlled dose of fluoride to drinking water has been proved beneficial in reducing the incidence of dental caries in children. The practice involves a dosage of 1 part of fluoride per million parts of water.

The fluoridation of domestic water supplies has been recommended by the Central Government and to this the Urban District Council has agreed. The County Council have signified their willingness to meet the cost.

SAMPLING: Samples of bacteriological examination are taken weekly. The samples go to the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford for examination.

The samples are taken from points which are representative of the sources of supply and also from a point after the supplies have been mixed.

During the year 140 samples of treated water were taken, of which four were returned as unsatisfactory.

Two of the unsatisfactory samples were consequent upon a very heavy downpour of rain occurring in early July which flooded the collecting area at Upperhulme. This caused heavy contamination on the day of occurrence, and the result the following week still showed evidence of pollution in spite of increased chlorine dosage. Later samples were satisfactory.

The other two failures to meet the prescribed standards were attributable to temporary inadequacy or interruption of the chlorination procedure and were soon rectified.

BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS AFTER CHLORINATION

	No. of Samples taken	Result	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
January	14	14	—
February	8	8	—
March	11	11	—
April	14	14	—
May	11	11	—
June	9	9	—
July	13	11	2
August	12	12	—
September	9	8	1
October	15	14	1
November	12	12	—
December	12	12	—
	140	136	4

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER SUPPLY

Samples of untreated water were taken from each source and submitted for chemical analysis. The results are submitted below.

Upperhulme Source: Upland Springs

Chemical Examination

pH 7.1

	Parts per million
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180 C)	115
Chlorides (as Cl)	18
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	70
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	60
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	60
Non-Carbonate Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	10
Free Ammonia	0.03
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.05
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs. at 27 C	0.35
Free Residual Chlorine	Nil
Total Residual Chlorine	Nil
Metals (p.p.m.)	Nil

Opinion: Satisfactory chemical quality.

Pool End Supply: Borehole
 Chemical Examination
 pH 6.7

	Parts per million
Solids in Solution (Dried at 180 C)	120
Chlorides (as Cl)	19
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	82
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	58
Carbonate Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	58
Non-Carbonate Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	24
Free Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.03
Nitrate Nitrogen	Nil
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Oxygen Absorbed in 4hrs. at 27°C	0.20
Free Residual Chlorine	Nil
Total Residual Chlorine	Nil
Metals (p.p.m.)	Zinc: trace only

Opinion: Satisfactory chemical quality.

SWIMMING BATHS: Samples of water from the swimming baths are also submitted weekly for examination. The samples taken during the year were 44 in number, of which two displayed a high bacterial count.

SECTION C

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The prevalence of notifiable infectious disease during the year showed a decrease compared with the previous year. The total number of confirmed notifications was 177 compared with 511 in 1967.

A table showing the notifications of infectious diseases from 1959 to 1968 appears in the report on page 17.

Leek is fortunate in that the Infectious Disease Isolation Hospital for the area is at Bucknall — a comparatively short distance away. This receives all types of infectious disease apart from smallpox, which is treated at the Catherine de Barnes Hospital, Solihull. Bucknall Hospital is administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. Admission is arranged directly by the local general practitioners and transport is provided by the local ambulance service.

TYPHOID FEVER: 1 case involving a girl aged 11 years.

FOOD POISONING: 12 cases were notified and of these 6 only were confirmed. Three were cases of *Salmonella typhimurium* phage 11. The other three cases were *Salmonella typhimurium* U157; *Salmonella takoradi* and *Salmonella dublini*.

In addition to the cases notified 18 cases of food poisoning were discovered other than by notification. These consisted of 15 cases of *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type 11; 2 cases of *Salmonella brandenburg* and one case of *Salmonella bredeni*.

SCARLET FEVER: 24 cases were notified in 1968 compared with 6 in 1967.

WHOOPIING COUGH: 11 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year compared with 44 in 1967.

MEASLES: This is normally a seasonal disease occurring approximately every other year but with the advent of vaccination it is likely to become a rare disease. In 1968 there were 133 cases compared with 439 in 1967.

DYSENTERY: Two cases of sonne dysentery were notified but not confirmed by laboratory tests.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA: Two cases were notified during the year. With effect from 1st October, 1968 Acute Pneumonia ceased to be a notifiable disease as a result of the introduction of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

ADMISSIONS TO BUCKNALL HOSPITAL

1. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS — 9 cases ages from 3 weeks to 60 years.
2. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS and BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 4 years.
3. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS and BRONCHITIS — 1 male aged 58 years.
4. NON-SPECIFIC GASTRO-ENTERITIS and RUBELLA — 1 female aged 4 years.
5. GASTRO-ENTERITIS and UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION — 1 female aged 2 months.
6. GASTRO-ENTERITIS caused by E Coli 0125 and bacteraemia — 1 male aged 5 months.
7. COLITIS — 1 male aged 6 years.
8. MEASLES and BRONCHITIS — 1 female aged 2 years.
9. LOBAR PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 73 years.
10. INFLUENZAL PNEUMONIA — 1 male aged 79 years.
11. MEASLES and PNEUMONIA — 1 female aged 3 years.
12. INFLUENZA — 1 male aged 79 years.
13. SALMONELLA TYPHI — 1 female aged 11 years.
14. SALMONELLA TAKORADI — 1 male aged 6 years.
15. ACUTE PYELONEPHRITIS — 1 male aged 32 years.
16. URINARY TRACK INFECTION (B Coli) — 1 female aged 58 years.
17. GLANDULAR FEVER — 1 female aged 20 years; 1 male aged 10 years.
18. IMPETIGO — 1 male aged 3½ years.
19. QUINSY — 1 female aged 43 years.
20. VIRUS INFECTION — 1 female aged 46 years; 1 male aged 7 years.
21. TETANUS EXCLUDED — 1 female aged 20 years.
22. ACUTE PSORIASIS — 1 male aged 8 years.

TUBERCULOSIS

No cases of tuberculosis were notified during 1968 and at the end of the year the position of the Register was as follows.

TOTAL CASES	PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
90	43	30	73	8	9	17

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1968 for the Urban District of Leek in the County of Stafford

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes or provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local Authorities *	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	123	41	6	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † Section 1, 2, 3, 4 (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	123	41	6	—

* To prevent any differences between the lists kept respectively by the Local Authority and H.M. Inspectors of Factoris of the numbers of factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the Factories Act, 1937 are enforced by Local Authorities, it is requested that Local Authorities should compare their lists of factories with the lists kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories.

† i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	2	2	1	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	Nil	1	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	7	5	1	1	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT
Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making etc.,	54					
Cleaning and Washing)						
Household linen						
Lace, lace cur- tains						
nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						

PART VIII OF THE ACT (Contd.)

**Outwork
(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- whole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Paper bags						
The making of boxes or other recep- tacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total	54					

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
Urban District of Leek

for the year ended 31st December, 1968

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Scarlet Fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningo-coccal infection	
	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-paralytic		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	13	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	77	56	—	—	—	2	—	—
Final numbers after correction																
Under 1 year									1	2						
1— "									17	8						
2— years	1		1						11	8						
3— "	3		1						13	6						
4— "	2			1					8	9						
5—9 "	6	9	4	3					27	22						
10—14 "		2														
15—24 "	1									1						
25 and over			1													
Age unknown																
Total (all ages)	13	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	77	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number originally notified Total (All Ages)	Ac. pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	Infective		Post-infectious		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Final numbers after correction																
Under 5 years															1	
5—14 years										1					2	
15—44 "		1														
45—64 "	1														1	
65 and over																2
Age unknown																
Total (All Ages)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	2
Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Tuberculosis						Total of new cases coming to the knowledge of Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification	Other notifiable diseases				Original		Final		
	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other			Puerperal pyrexia Ophthalmia neonatorum Anthrax	M	F	M	F				
	M	F	M	F	M	F			—	—	—	—				
Final numbers after correction							Male	Female								
Under 1 year																
1 year																
2— 4 years																
5— 9 "																
10—14 "																
15—19 "																
20—24 "																
25—34 "																
35—44 "																
45—54 "																
55—64 "																
65—74 "																
75 and over																
Age unknown																
Total (All Ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—										

LEEK U.D. — INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959—1968 (Confirmed Notifications)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	22	16	11	27	35	—	24	15	6	24
Whooping Cough	—	175	—	—	8	38	10	6	44	11
Measles	735	2	425	19	358	24	344	39	439	133
Pneumonia	8	3	13	2	15	2	8	28	18	2
Dysentery	5	—	24	38	28	15	3	6	1	—
Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Purpurral Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	—	1	—
Encephalitis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	2	33	8	1	2	2	1	1	—	6
Tuberculosis: Pulmonary	2	4	3	6	3	6	5	2	2	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	2	1	—	—	2	3	2	—	—

INCUBATION AND EXCLUSION PERIODS OF THE COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES TAKEN FROM THE MEMORANDUM ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	
				Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
SCARLET FEVER (and streptococcal sore throat)	2—5	1—2	7 days after discharge from hospital or from home isolation. (Unless "cold in the head", discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat, or septic spots be present).	Children — no exclusion. Persons engaged in the preparation or service of school meals to be excluded until Medical Officer of Health certifies that they may resume work.
DIPHTHERIA	2—5		Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be fit and free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	10—15	3—4	10 days after the appearance of this rash if child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age should be excluded for 14 days from the date of appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contacts suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	14—21	0—2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION

	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS	Contacts, i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement.
WHOOPING COUGH	7 — 10	—	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years of age should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house. A child who is known with certainty to have had the disease need not be excluded.
MUMPS	12 — 28	—	7 days from the subsidence of all swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11 — 21	0 — 2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
POLIOMYELITIS ENCEPHALITIS CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Meningococcal Infection)	7 — 14 4 — 30 2 — 10	— — —	At least 6 weeks. Will usually require a much longer period for recovery.	At least 21 days.
DYSENTERY	2 — 7	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.	Home contacts: None unless excluded by the School Medical Officer, Medical Officer of Health or Medical Practitioner. Class contacts with diarrhoea, abdominal pain or vomiting, should be excluded immediately.

	PERIOD OF EXCLUSION		
	Usual incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	PATIENTS
TYPHOID FEVER	8 — 21	—	Until pronounced by medical practitioner to be free from infection.
			Home contacts: Until bacteriological examination has proved negative. Class contacts with diarrhoea or who are otherwise unwell, should be excluded immediately.
PARATYPHOID FEVER	5 — 21	—	do.
			do.
SMALLPOX	10 — 21	3	Until the patient is pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.
			21 days unless recently successfully vaccinated when exclusion is unnecessary.
INFECTIVE HEPATITIS (Catarrhal Jaundice)	21 — 35	—	14 days or on disappearance of jaundice, whichever is the longer.
			Home or school contacts with vomiting should be excluded for 14 days.
INFLUENZA	1 — 5	—	Until free from symptoms.
			None.

NOTE: STAFF WHO DEVELOP OR ARE IN CONTACT WITH STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS likely to cause food poisoning, e.g. septic infections of the hands, forearms and face, should be immediately suspended from duty and not permitted to resume work until the Medical Officer of Health has stated that it is reasonably safe for them to do so.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Population	19,310	19,290	19,100	19,120	19,140	19,100	19,210
No. of inhabited houses	6,892	6,912	6,883	6,931	6,937	7,015	7,086
No. of live births	259	313	276	262	264	280	305
Birth rate (crude)	13.4	16.23	14.45	13.71	13.79	14.7	15.88
No. of still births	9	4	5	—	5	2	2
Maternal mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate	19.31	12.78	25.4	11.48	30.31	32.14	19.67
Infant mortality (No. of deaths)	5	4	7	3	8	9	6
No. of deaths (all ages)	268	271	270	254	280	287	295
Death rate (crude)	13.9	14.05	14.4	13.28	14.6	15.0	15.36

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

To the Chairman and Members of the Leek Urban District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my thirty-fifth Annual Report for the year 1968. The report is prepared in accordance with Circular 1/69.

In the body of the report which follows, details will be found of the number of animals slaughtered, condemnations etc., together with complaints received by this department of foreign bodies in food.

The routine inspection and marking of meat carcasses continued through the year and as previously 100% meat inspection has been maintained. As I stated in a previous report, the inspection and marking of carcasses takes a fair proportion of a qualified inspectors time, but we consider this service is one of prime importance and consequently other duties must, of necessity, take second place.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for improvement grants showed a sharp decline during the year. There were only 27 applications for Standard Grants and 11 for Discretionary Grants and it is gratifying to learn that at the end of the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government were considering a new Housing Act which would have the effect of making it more attractive for owners of tenanted property to raise the standards of equipping their property with standard amenities.

It is also envisaged that the new Housing Act, which we expect will come into operation some time in 1969, will also increase the amount of financial aid available and give powers for including expenditure on essential repairs so as to provide a satisfactory standard for the tenants for 10-15 years. We wait this Housing Act with interest and impatience.

Details of grants will be found in Section E.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

The problem of noise abatement continues to exercise the attention of the department. Complaints of noise nuisance received during the year were chiefly of industrial noise from plant or machinery.

In a town where industry and dwellings lie so closely together this is to be expected, What can be done to abate the nuisance is a difficult matter, especially as standards are not easy to establish. Whether noise

is objectively a nuisance is a matter of decibels and standards, and purchase of a sound meter by the Council has helped a great deal in the assessment of sound levels. To the complainant, who has become conscious of the existence of a noise, the irritation is much more acute, only to be assuaged by the total abolition of the unwanted sound.

To establish a reasonable standard for the locality, to decide on the measures best suited to diminish the noise and to secure their adoption, and finally to satisfy the complainant of the effectiveness and reasonableness of the sound reduction make the abatement of noise nuisance a complex operation.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

The appointment of an additional public health inspector in October 1967, made it possible to intensify our activities in this field. As will be seen in Section H no less than 203 premises received an inspection during the year and in all, 329 visits were made to premises registered under the Act.

On page 33 will be found an analysis of the contraventions discovered during inspection, the main items to which I draw your attention are Floors, Passages and Stairs 29; Washing Facilities 19 and Cleanliness 12. At the time of inspection, the attention of the management was drawn to many items which contribute to the welfare and/or safety of the employees and I am pleased to place on record our appreciation of the courtesy we received during these inspections, and consequently it was unnecessary to institute legal proceedings.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to avail myself of the opportunity, here presented to thank the Staff of the Department for their continued loyalty and co-operation.

J. ROWBOTHAM
(Chief Public Health Inspector)

SECTION D

REFUSE COLLECTION

Three, larger capacity, vehicles were engaged solely on the collection of house refuse and 1,917 loads were removed and tipped on the Starewood and Packsaddle sites during the year.

SALVAGE

500 tons of cardboard and waste paper were salvaged and sold bringing a total of £4,488. This is a very creditable performance and an extremely useful addition to the Council's income.

During the year, action was taken as required to effect the repair of premises and abatement of nuisance under the Public Health Acts. As it would appear no useful purpose is served in itemising every defect in tabular form, the action taken in securing the repair of houses under Housing and Public Health powers will be found in Section E on page 26.

DETAILS OF OTHER INSPECTIONS

Nuisances reported to Health Department	...	...	...	...	...	338
Nuisances referred to other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspection of Premises where nuisances were found	...	...	...	...	...	328
„ of Premises where no nuisances were found	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ of Factories	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ of Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	582
„ of Dairies, Milk Shops and Farms	...	...	...	...	...	51
„ of Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	12
„ of Markets and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	165
„ of Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	360
Re-inspection after complaints	...	...	...	...	...	712
„ under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	247
Visits under Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	126
Visits re Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	142
Vists re Theatre etc., Acts	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits re Petroleum Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	101
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	...	...	...	1,395
Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	22
Visits re Poultry Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	1

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ one full time Rodent Operative for the destruction of Rats, Mice and other pests in business premises, private dwelling houses, public sewers and the Town Tip. Details of the inspections and treatments are as follows:—

Private dwellings:	177 inspections
	101 treatments
	518 visits
3rd Party Premises:	47 inspections
	27 treatments
	104 visits
Town Tip:	12 inspections
	18 treatments
	49 visits
Local Authority Premises:	21 inspections
	15 treatments
	85 visits

The Council have 8 contracts with private firms for the eradication of rats, mice and other pests. These premises are visited periodically and appropriate action taken where infestations are found.

SHOPS ACTS

On a number of occasions the attention of shopkeepers was drawn to the Hours of Closing Act, and on occasions, warnings were given for minor contraventions.

No proceedings were instituted.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Number of premises on register	123
.. of inspections during the year	41
.. of cases in which defects were found	15
.. of cases in which defects were remedied during the year	13

SECTION E

HOUSE LETTING

During the year 151 families were rehoused, 144 applicants plus 7 families from unfit houses. 47 council tenants were granted exchanges into accommodation more suited to their needs.

720 persons were interviewed at the office in connection with housing problems and 540 calls were made checking applicants circumstances.

269 persons were interviewed at the office and 811 calls were made in connection with repairs and tenants welfare problems.

189 houses were inspected, 142 on termination of tenancy and 47 in connection with exchanges.

108 persons were interviewed at the office and 328 house calls were made in connection with rent arrears.

On the housing register at the 31st December, 1968 there were 130 applicants for houses and flats, 23 for bungalows and 85 for bedsitter accommodation. 99 applicants were on the "Dead file".

(A) REPAIR — HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	Nil	Nil	66	22	66	22
(b) By local authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	Nil	Nil	66	22	66	22

(B) INDIVIDUAL HOUSES BEYOND REPAIR — HOUSING ACT, 1957

Number of	1.	undertakings accepted (section 16)	...	...	...	Nil
..	2.	closing orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	Nil
..	3.	demolition orders made (section 17)	...	...	...	8
..	4.	closing orders made (section 18)	...	...	...	Nil
..	5.	closing orders determined (section 27)	...	...	...	Nil
..	6.	closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	...	...	...	Nil
..	7.	houses demolished following demolition orders	...	...	...	25
..	8.	numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	...	...	...	12
		(b) families	...	...	...	7

(C) CLEARANCE AREAS

There have been no clearance areas declared during the year under review.

(D) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(1) Standard

	Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications Received	26	1
Number of applications Approved	26	1
Number of applications Refused	Nil	Nil
2. Number of dwellings improved	10	Nil

	£	s	d
3. Amount paid in grants	3,054	10	6
4. Average grant per house	105	6	7
5. Amenities provided			

(a) fixed bath	8
(b) shower	—
(c) wash-hand basin	9
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	9
(e) water closet (1) within dwelling	7
(2) accessible from dwelling	—
(f) food store	7

(2) Discretionary

- 1. Number of applications received
- 2. Number of applications Approved
- 3. Number of applications Refused
- 4. Number of dwellings Improved

Owner/ occupiers	Tenanted
7	4
7	4
Nil	Nil
4	1

	£	s	d
5. Amount paid in grants	5,213	10	0
6. Average grant per house	289	12	9

(F) IMPROVEMENT AREAS — HOUSING ACT, 1964

No Improvement Areas under the Housing Act 1964 have been declared during the year.

(G) RENT ACT, 1957 — APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during 1968.

(H) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

- 1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation ... 50
- 2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961 ... 36

SECTION F

(A) MEAT INSPECTION CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	914	73	13	3,690	1,123
Number Not inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	1	Nil	2	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	275	57	Nil	162	55
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Cysticerci					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(B) MEAT SPECIMENS EXAMINED

1. The number of meat specimens submitted to laboratories for
pathological examination Nil

(C) UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

		Tons cwt. lbs.		
1. Meat at slaughterhouse	...	2	1	92
2. Meat at wholesale premises	...			Nil
3. Meat at retail shops	...		1	7
4. Cooked meat and meat products	...			15
5. Canned meats	...		1	36
6. Fish	...			10
7. Fruit and vegetables	...			Nil
8. Other foods	...			Nil
9. Other canned foods	...		1	43
TOTAL		2	5	91

(D) FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

COMMODITY	Home produced food	Imported food	Cases of special interest
MILK			Mould and Grease
BUTTER			
CHEESE			
BREAD	2		
CANNED MEAT			
COOKED MEAT	1		
MEAT PIES			
FISH			
FRUIT			
JAM			
VEGETABLES			
CEREALS	1		
SWEETS			
CONFECTIONERY	2		
OTHER FOOD			
TOTAL	6	—	

In the above cases, letters were sent to the firms involved, the circumstances not warranting formal action.

Number of prosecutions under Section 2	2
Number of prosecutions under Section 8	Nil
Total amount of Fines and Costs imposed	£43 18 0

(E) FOOD HYGIENE

No proceedings were taken in respect to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

(F) FOOD PREMISES (Classified as to trade)

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960; Regulations numbered 16 and 19.

	Number of Premises	Comply with Reg. 16	Reg. 19 Applies	Comply with Reg. 19
Butchers Shops	22	22	22	22
Fried Fish Shops	12	12	12	12
Bakehouses	9	9	9	9
Catering Establishments	47	47	47	47
Confectioners	12	12	12	12
General Grocers	74	73	74	73
Greengrocers	12	12	12	12
Wet Fish Shops	5	5	5	5
Market Stalls	16	16	16	16
Total of Premises	209	208	209	208

The number of Food Preparing Premises is 72; this figure includes Fried Fish Shops, Butchers Preparation Rooms, Cafes, Hotels Bake-houses and Canteens.

There are 91 Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream.

Total number of Inspections of Food Premises — 360.

(G) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

The County Council is the Authority for enforcing the provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(H) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

The number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination were:

Milk and Rectal Swabs	91
Meat Pies	2

MILK

The 51 samples of milk and the 40 rectal swabs were taken in order to ascertain the cause of an outbreak of Salmonella type food poisoning. The results showed that none of the milk samples was infected but that two cows were in fact excreting the organism. The necessary steps to ensure that all milk from this herd would be subjected to heat treatment had already been taken, and the two affected cows were isolated from the herd.

PORK PIES

The results showed that these pies were free of any pathogenic organisms.

Samples for other than bacteriological examination:

Bread	1
Confectionery	2

In the case of the bread, a warning letter was sent. A prosecution was instituted against the company producing one of the items of confectionery. A warning letter was sent to the shopkeeper regarding the other item.

SECTION G

CLEAN AIR ACT

(A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	
Number of contraventions recorded	7
(a) successful prosecutions	Nil
(b) unsuccessful prosecutions	Nil
2. Furnaces (section 3)	
(a) notifications received	3
(b) applications for prior approval	3
(c) number of cases in which alterations were required	Nil
(d) number of applications granted	3
3. Grit and dust emissions (section 5)	
(a) number of contraventions	Nil
(b) type of plant involved	Nil
(section 6)	
(a) number of plans submitted	2
(b) number of cases in which alternations were required	2
(c) number approved	2
4. Height of chimneys	
(a) number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	3
(b) number of cases in which alterations were required	3
(c) number approved	3
(d) number of chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	Nil
(e) number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	Nil
5. Colliery Spoilbanks	
(a) number of spoilbanks	Nil
(b) number causing nuisance	Nil
(c) any remedial action being taken (water sprays, soil etc.)	Nil

(B) DOMESTIC

We have one smoke control area in the Urban District covering 66 acres. The total number of dwellings in the area is 276.

SECTION H

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(A) REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection during the year
Offices	1	52	33
Retail Shops	5	151	150
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	5	5
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	14	13
Storage fuel depots	2	4	2
Totals	11	226	203

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT 329

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	12	13	Sitting Facilities	—
5	Overcrowding	—	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	—
6	Temperature	7	15	Eating Facilities	—
7	Ventilation	11	16	Floors, passage and stairs	29
8	Lighting	3	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	4
9	Sanitary Conveniences	9	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing Facilities	19	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—
11	Supply of Drinking Water	—	23	Prohibition of heavy work	1
12	Clothing Accommodation	—	24	First Aid General Provisions	10 14

Total ... 119

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No exemptions were granted during the year.

(D) PROSECUTIONS

It was unnecessary to institute any legal proceedings; all the contraventions being remedied amicably.

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

There were 8 accidents reported during the year, all occurred in retail shops. None of these accidents were fatal. Full details were reported to the Ministry of Labour.

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